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A NEW GENUS OF NORTH AMERICAN UMBELLIFERAE

BY KENNETH K. MACKENZIE

While botanizing last August on Kate's Mountain near White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, I noticed a plant which I took to be *Taenidia integerrima* (L.) Drude. As this is a common plant I did not make any specimens at the time. A few days later, however, on another part of the same mountain I saw another plant, which also seemed to be *Taenidia integerrima* but the fruit of which did not correspond to my recollection of the fruit of the first plant. This led me to investigate and get specimens of both plants. When put side by side the difference in the fruits was at once noticeable. In fact the fruits represent two very widely separated types of umbelliferous fruits, and are almost as distinct from one another as two umbelliferous fruits can well be, but outside of the fruits the two plants are apparently identical. The second plant discovered proved to be genuine *Taenidia integerrima* (L.) Drude, and the first I venture to characterize generically and specifically as follows :

***Pseudotaenidia* gen. nov.**

Glabrous and glaucous erect perennials from stout horizontal to perpendicular rootstocks. Leaves ternately decompound, the leaflets entire. Umbels borne on terminal and lateral peduncles, compound, the rays very unequal in length. Involucre and involucels none or rarely of one or two bractlets. Corolla not seen.* Calyx-teeth short, but evident. Fruit thick, strongly flattened dorsally, oval or obovate, glabrous. Dorsal and intermediate ribs of carpel filiform and very much narrower than the intervals, coming together at base and apex to form short prominent ridges; lateral ribs thick, broadly winged and contiguous to those of the other carpel so as to form a broad one-edged margin around the fruit, nerved dorsally at the inner margin and also near the outer margin. Oil-tubes solitary in the intervals or often two in the intervals nearest the lateral ribs; two entirely developed and two partially developed on the commissural side.

* Almost certainly yellow.

Top of fruit thickened by the converging ribs, but stylopodium absent or much depressed. Seed-face plane, the back rounded.

***Pseudotaenidia montana* sp. nov.**

Plant 4–8 dm. high, entirely glabrous : stems striate : leaves several, the blades two or three times ternately compound ; the segments entire, ovate or oblong-lanceolate, oval, or oblanceolate, glaucous and strongly veined beneath, sessile or stalked, 10–30 mm. long, 6–20 mm. wide, mucronate, often inequilateral at base ; petioles dilated at base, striate and clasping the stem : peduncles 6–20 cm. long ; rays of umbels 8–12, 1–5 cm. long ; rays of umbellets usually slightly more numerous, 3–7 mm. long : fruit 5–6 mm. long, 4 mm. wide, the lateral ribs 1 mm. wide.

The plant exactly resembles *Taenidia integerrima* (L.) Drude in everything except the fruit.

Type collected by myself on Kate's Mountain, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, August 29, 1903, in dry open woods on the mountain-side in a clayey soil intermixed with loose rocks ; *Taenidia integerrima* grows in similar situations on the same mountain, but so far as I saw in separate patches. Both plants were rather common. The only other specimen of this plant seen by me is in the Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden and was collected by E. S. Steele, on Aug. 20, 1901, near Luray Cavern, Virginia. Type specimens are deposited in my herbarium and in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

This genus has many of the fruit characteristics of *Oxypolis* or *Pastinaca* and technically probably belongs near them. A reference to them or their allies, however, is forbidden by the leaf-characters of this genus, as well as by several fruit-characters. In fact, a reference to either of these genera or their allies would be about as satisfactory as was the reference of *Taenidia integerrima* (L.) Drude to *Zizia* Koch or *Pimpinella* L.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Dr. N. L. Britton, who has gone over this plant with me, and I am glad to say agrees with my conclusions.